NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

IN BEHALF OF DE LESSEPS.

M BARBOUX'S ELOQUENT SUMMING UP.

SEEKING TO JUSTIFY THE PAYMENTS TO BAIHAUT AND REINACH AND ASKING WHY CERTAIN MEN HAVE NOT BEEN CALLED

AS WITNESSES OR PLACED ON TRIAL. March 16 .- M. Barboux, counsel for des de Lesseps, summed up for his client in Panama trial to-day. He spoke at great lorth always earnestly and often eloquently. beginning of the trial he said that his case was so strong that he was willing to try it before s just of Panama stockholders, and to-day he expressed the belief that he could secure charles de Lesseps's acquittal. The courtroom well filled when he began to speak, and

seeme crowded before he closed. la opening his address M. Barboux said that present trial had been begun against the of the Panama stockholders, who, as much they had been misrepresented, in reality had bes opposed to the arraignment in court of either and or Charles de Lesseps. The stockand had disapproved of the plan to place the den of the Panama scandal upon men bearing great a name as there was in France. They sected and trusted Charles de Lesseps, and felt that the prosecution of him was not only unjust. but a blow at the revival of the canal enter-

M. Berboux traced the history of the canal company after 1885. All the Chambers of Comin France, he said, had favored the comon of the canal after the work had been dvanced to the point at which it was lagging whele commercial world that centred in Paris wished that the undertaking be completed. To complete it there was need of the Lottery Loan bill. To pass the bill there was need of submitting to the demands of M. Baihaut and others like him who stood ready to kill the measure if they were not conciliated. The vacillating olicies of the successive Ministries were the first anses of the scandal and the present trial.

M Baihaut had realized his official power over the fate of the Lottery Loan bill and had known that Charles de Lesseps's failure to comply with his demands could be made to accomplish the ruin of the Canal Company. After he had shown his conacity for evil. M. Baihaut had informed Charles de Lesseps that if he (Baihaut) did not sective an enormous sum of money he would defest the bill. This event M. de Lesseps had known would mean the ruin of the Panama nolders, and to save from loss the persons who had intrusted their all to the keeping of the company he had submitted to the extortion The charges that M. de Lesseps had wished to corrupt everybody, had searched Paris for men upon whom e could lavish the money of the shareholders, ad not been proved

Why had Charles de Lesseps been selected to bear the brunt of the charges of bribery when others known to be guilty had been untouched? had not Blanchet, who was understood to have sent a bribe to M. Borie, been brought into court? Charges fully as serious as those against M. de Lesseps had been made against a dozen other men, but either they had been ignored or the acsused persons had been permitted to escape, M. Barboux analyzed the testimony of ex-

Deputy Chantagrel, who gave evidence that M. Souligon, in the name of Charles de Lesseps, had tried to buy his vote with 300,000 francs for the Lottery Loan bill. M. Chantagrel's testis, the advocate said, had been contradictory ensistent with the dates mentioned by him, and apparently proceeded from a defective memory. The prosecution was bound to produce in court testimony connecting the so-called bribegivers and bribe-takers. This it had utterly failed to do. The only three persons who could have supplied the missing evidence, although not to the satisfaction of the prosecution, were Baron Beinach, who was dead; Cornelius Herz, who was absent on account of iliness, and Arton, the lobbyist, the pretended search for whom had excited he laughter of the baye some conclusive testimony in this limitaters he was restrained from giving it. The Ministers inght have given the most vital information, but they saw fit to withhold it. Why had they not produced copies of the menacing telegrams sent by Cornelius Herz?

The Advocate-General—They are at your months of the control of the contr

Judge Desjardins-Let them be produced in

Judge Desjardins—Let them be produced in Judge Desjardins—Let them be produced in court to-morrow.

Continuing, M. Parboux asked why Cornelius Herz had been pendetted to flee the country? Why had he not been seated among the prisoners, or, at least, named among the men accused? Merely because for ten years he had been the broker or the Radical party. In this matter politics had devoured both the men and their politics had devoured both the men and their millions. When the Radicals held the power of povernment they had taken the money they needed to defend their ideas or to enrich their apporters. Whether this were called mendacity, alms-giving, or brigandage mattered little. But who could believe that the initiative in all these transactions came from the men who had to do to paying, instead of those who did the receiving? The payments made to Baror Reimach M. Barboux described as perfectly legitimate. They were given, he said, according to an agreement with the bankers constituting the guarantee syndicate. Who would be foolish enough to believe that such large sums were intended for the haignificant Deputies and Senators whom the jury had seen in the courtroom?

After the laughter following this slur had mbsided, Judge Desjardins pleaded fatigue as an excuse for an adjournment of the court.

M. RIBOT DENOUNCES A RUMOR.

RE DID NOT BARGAIN WITH MME. COTTU NOT TO REVEAL THE NAME OF "X" IN THE RUINACH LIST.

Paris, March 16 .- In the Chamber of Deputies torumors in the newspapers to the effect that he made a bargain with Mme. Cottu not to reveal name of the man concerned in the Panama bibery charges who was designated as "X" in the Remach list of checks given by Cornelius Herz to Andrieux, and that "X" was the Ambassador of a By Power, whose name the counsel for Henri Cottn was about to state in court. M. Ribot said that as soon as he heard the rumors he addressed ttee, saying that counsel, before lending himself was a scandal, ought to remember that he was Prenchman. (Cheers.) The president of the Ear M. Cetu, and the countinued, spoke to the counsel M. Cetu, and the counsel denied that he had any attent of naming the Ambassador, being content that that personage had nothing to do with Panama correction. L. Ribot was again cheered at the close of his

Reinach list, and whose name has been cut emper rumors as being M. Mohrenheim, the Czir's stative at Paris. Premier Ribot was therebound, as a patriotic Frenchman anxious to ain the friendly relations between France and asia, to discredit those ramors, by stating that they to interfere with Mme. Cottu or anybody else might disclose a name purely fictitious and not slenging to any member of the Diplomatic Corps. As to Mme. Cottu, it has already been proved the did not know anything in regard to the ndals. Her husband, one of the Panama trators, has been sentenced to two years'
ment by the Correctional Tribunal, and has a allowed to leave France temporarily, in order cettle his various business interests abroad. M. tu was not indicted in the second trial which is ed now in attending to the family's Interest. ace. While she stays in Paris, her son has antry houses, for the purpose of settling all bills to the local merchants and storekeepers. The m of Asay-ie-Rideau has been sold, for 40,000 to a lime. Jacquemin, it was especially a farm for Hungarian horses, which M. Cettal

imported, thus imitating, though in another direction, the example of his neighbor, M. Henry Maillard, of New-York, who had sent American horses to his Freech farm of La Grandlere. Another country residence of M. Cottu, the castle of La Touche, will soon be offered for sale, much of the furniture air advinction been disposed of to purchasers, and the rest having been forwarded to the family's house in Patis. When M. Cottu shall have finished the business which called him to Hungary and to Florence, he will return to France of his own accord, as he returned when he was indicted before the Correctional Tribunal.

LORD SALISBURY HAS INFLUENZA THE ATTACK SEVERE, BUT NO ALARM FELT-

MR. GLADSTONE NEARLY WELL.

London, March 16 .- The Marquis of Salisbury. from a severe attack of influenza. As the Marquis is and the members of the Government say another in a vigorous man of sixty-three years, no serious represents to the negotiations prior to the signing of suit is apprehended, but he has received many mes-sages of sympathy, including several from leading members of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone himself sent a courteous inquiry as to the health of his

At midnight Lord salisbury's condition was un-

Mr. Galdstone is recovering from his indisposition, and is making such satisfactory progress that no more bulletins will be issued as to his condition

URGED TO BOYCOTT RUSSIAN LOANS. AN APPEAL MADE BY THE LONDON RUSSO JEWISH COMMITTEE TO ALL THE

HEBREW FINANCIERS IN EUROPE. London, March 16.-The London Russo-Jewish Cor nittee has sent to every Hebrew banker and bank director, bank manager, stockbroker and "agent de change" in Europe a passionate appeal to combine in boycotting Russian loans and the trade in Russian securities generally. The appeal is significant, in conjunction with the fact that the Russian Government has just issued a ukase providing for an internal before the last attempts to raise a loan. The loan, and that Russian bankers are endeavoring to extend their relations with money centres outside of

> the money markets of Europe, it is expected that the appeal if complied with will virtually drive Russian securities of all kinds out of those markets and work great disaster to Russlan industrial enterprises. The appeal is in retaliation for the continued severity of the Czar in dealing with the Jews.

> BANK OF ENGLAND'S SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING. London, March 16 .- The half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England was held to-day. Governor Powell announced a dividend of 4 3-4 per cent. Referring

to the Baring liquidation, he said that the operations last six months had reduced the liabilities by more than £500,000, making the total a little over £4,500,000. The guaranters had decided to continue one-fourth of their original guarantees-that is, b responsible for one-fourth of the amount for which they were originally responsible—beyond the original date of the expiration of the guarantee, in November.

DISCUSSING THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

Berlin, March 16.-The Committee of the Reichstag Herr Bennigsen, in behalf of the National Liberals, proposed that the effective force of the army in time of peace should be fixed at 462,000 infantry, to serve two years with the colors and five in the reserve, the cavalry to consist of 465 squadrons, the field artillery to consist of thirty-one battailons, the pioneer battailons to number twenty, and endre, or skeleton, battalions of infantry to be formed, to the number of 123 only, for which a term of two years' service should be fixed. Chancellor von Caprivi admitted that the

implied a recognition of the general principles of the bill, but said that it would not suffice for the needs of the German Empire. Regarding the means of meeting the increased outlay, the Government, the Chan-cellor added, was prepared to entertain fresh pro-posals, but it could not accept Herr Lieber's amend-

Herr Richter introduced an amendment fixing the peace footing at 486,088, from October 1, 1893, to March 31, 1895. This would substantially continue the present peace footing for a longer period, as, under the law of July 15, 1890, to continue in force to March 31, 1894, the peace strength of the army is 486,083 men, besides officers, surgeons, paymasters,

A BY-ELECTION WON BY A LIBERAL.

London, March 16.-The election yesterday in Ranfishire, Scotland, of a member of Parliament to ad excited and the place of Roberton of New-South Wales, resulted in patrol wagon on its way to the fire, and both his legs and both arms were broken. He was taken to

ENGLISH DELEGATES TO FIGHT BIMETALLISM. London, March 16 .- In the House of Commons this evening, Sir William Houldsworth, Conservative member for Northwest Manchester, and British delegate at the Brussels Monetary Conference, criticised the conduct of the British delegates, and asked what would be the attitude of the Government should the proceedings in Brussels be resumed. Sir William Harccurt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that the delegates would be instructed to op-pose every bimetallist scheme proposed at the Con-terence.

UNKNOWN VESSEL FOUNDERS OFF JUTLAND. London, March 16.-An unknown vessel has foundered off the west coast of Jutland, the mainland of Denmark, and a large quantity of wreckage, together with several dead bodies, is strewn on the shore. Five hundred petroleum casks are among the wreekage cast on shore, and indicate that the vessel was in the petroleum trade.

FOR FIGHTING THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 16.-Gwing to the spread of cholera in certain districts of Russia, a congress of smiltary officers has been summoned to arrange for protective measures against the disease. In the province of Podolia, which edjolas Galicia and has con-

siderable trade with Austria and Germany, the number of cases of cholere in the last fortuight of February, according to the official report, was 305, fifty-nine being fatal.

Paris, March 16.—A choleraic disease has been prevalent in Lerient for a week. In six cases it has been fatal. Today four fresh cases were reported.

FOR SELLING CHILL'S NITRATE LANDS. Washington, March 16.-According to advices received here by the Burcau of American Republics, a law has been passed by the Chilian Chamber of Deputies compelling the President to sell in three years the famous nitrate lands which Chili acquired by conquest from Peru. The proposed sales are to be advertised in London, Paris, Berlin and New-York.

THE SARNIA FIVE DAYS OVERDUE.

Hallfax, March 16,-No tidings have been received of the Dominion Line steamer Sarnia, which sailed from Liverpool on March 2, and which was spoken on March 11, in latitude 42:32, longitude 61:68, with broken shaft, by the Dutch steamer American. The captain of the sarnia declined assistance, reporting all well on board. The Sarnia is now five days overdue. When sighted she was only about 200 miles from Halifax, and should have made this port before this. Incoming steamers at the time reported severe weather, and the Saraja's non-arrival, it is thought, must be due to her having been blown off her course.

A DINNER IN HONOR OF DR. VIRCHOW.

London, March 16.-Two hundred conspicuous physicians and other men of science attended a dinner given in the Hotel Metropole this evening in honor of Professor Rudolf Virchow, of Berlin. Speeches of welcome and eulogy were made by Professor Hux-ley, Sir James Paget and Sir Andrew Clark.

AN ULSTER DEFENCE LEAGUE FORMED. London, March 16 .- A Unionist manifesto has been issued over the signature corn, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Erne, Lord Arthur Hill, Celonel Saunderson, the Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and others. The manifest "not merely to continue the struggle for the Union, but to prepare to meet any contingency." The signers call upon Unionists to qualify at once as mempers of the League. The two necessary qualifica-

tions of every successful applicant for admission are that he be a full-grown man and pledge himself to be faithful to the cause of union. Those enrolled as members will send delegates to Belfast to form a central assembly of 600 members, who will elect a governing council of sixty. The last words of the manifesto are: "Be patient, enroll, combine."

INCENSED AT SIR CHARLES TUPPER. Ottawa, Marca 16 (Special).-It is probable that, in official Sir Chr circles here Charles Tupper not subside. will be recalled as High Commissioner in London. The Government is angry over his action in regard to the French treaty, a draft of which is now before the Canadian Parliament and which Sir Charles negotiated. Sir Charles says one thing the treaty. The matter was ventilated in Parliament to-night and the records were produced Mr. Foster, who leads the Commons, adheres to what he has already said in regard to the negotiations, the cabled interview with the High Commissioner to

FATAL FIRE AT PATERSON.

TWO KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

FIREMEN BURIED UNDER A FALLING WALL-THE TURN HALL DESTROYED-LOSS \$45,000. Fire broke out about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in within two hours \$45,000 worth of property was de-stroyed, and fifteen people were injured, two so severely that they died. The dead and injured are:

DEAD. MURR. Mrs. Isabelia, died in the General Hospital from a fractured spine. OVERBECK, Kryn, policeman, back, both arms and leg

broken by being thrown from the patrol wagon. Died

WEBER, Henry, bartender, sufficiated by smoke and badly

bruised by Jumping from a window.

STANNARD, William, driver, brulsed. MESSENGER, John. JEROE, Frank. SNYDER, Henry. LAIRD. John

The injured, who were all firemen with the ex ception of the bartender, were taken to the Central

The building in which the fire started was at Ellison and Cross sts. The flames were first discovered in the liquor store. They were first seen by a baker, who was making his early morning visit to his cus lived Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Muller, lessees of the hall. attempted to make their way down the stairs, but were to their bedroom, raised one of the windows, crawled out upon the sill and prepared to jump. A crowd had gathered in the street, and the people below warned the two to wait until the firemen arrived. In smoke, staggered to the roof and fell to the roof of one of the adjoining tenements. He then jumped from the second-story of one of the tenements and firemen had arrived and taken down Mr. and Mrs.

ing and within twenty minutes after the discovery of the flames by the baker, they were sweeping through the new hall, and within an hour the block of frame tenement-houses, extending from the hall, a distance of 150 feet along Cross-st, were in flames the flames first threatened the buildings in which they lived. Among the last to go was Mrs. Isabella Murr,

She escaped to the street and was walking away fell, fracturing her spine. She was removed to the General Hospital, where she died shortly after 12 fall the place of Robert William Duff (Liberal), recently o'clock. Policeman Overbeck was thrown from the

ARSON AT HACKENSACK.

Racs saturated with oil were found in the home O. O. Shackelton, at Hackensack, yesterday morning which threatened for a time to destroy it. Who the house was a determined one, and had the fire not been discovered in time the building and itcontents would have been destroyed. Mr. Shackel on is a New-York business man. Frederick Stadtlander was returning from New York

at an early hour. He had been detained in the city and caught the midnight train. As he was walking along the street he saw flames issuing from the rear a man ran out by the front gate and down the street. He supposed the man was running to the engine-house to give the alarm and ran to the house to help the inmates. He was surprised to find that they were still asleep, and he had some trouble in awakening them. By the time the door was opened the rooms were full of smoke, and the flames which had been; were full of smoke, and the names which had been, started in the front porch, were making considerable headway. With the help of the immates and the first firemen to arrive, Mr. Stadtiander extinguished the flames. The damage was slight. A search was then made and the ell-oaked rags found. Mr. Shuckelton will offer a reward for the arrest of the firebugs, and cannot understand the motive of the attempt to burn his house.

A FIGHT AGAINST A COAL TRUST

St. Paul, March 16.-The Attorney General has notified the Joint Committee of the Legislature that it has no right to setze the books of the coal companies, a was done on Tuesday last, and advises that they be re Despite this decision, the committee decided to retain the books and ask the passage of a joint resolution authorizing it to do so. It is the intention to have the question of the coal trust brought before the Ramsey County and Hennepin County grand a coal combine and trust exists. This morning a joint resolution was adopted in both houses of the Legis-lature, upholding the joint committee. Attorneys for the coal companies talk of taking the question to the supreme Court.

CHARGES AGAINST A FALL RIVER JUDGE.

Fall River, Mass., March 16.-The Fall River Bar Association held a special meeting this afternoon and considered the grave charges preferred against Judge Birisdell by Special Justice Lincoln. The latter said that he had written to Governor Russell resigning his commission as Special Justice, stating his reasons. In brief, these reasons were that he had been led to think there was corruption on the bench of the Dis-strict Circuit, and he did not desire to remain longer in a position where he might be called upon to adjudge any cases that came before it. He had received an answer from the Governor, accepting his resignation and counselling him to prefer charges at once before the proper authorities.

the proper authorities.

The association adopted a resolution of thanks to
Mr. Lincoln for his impartial judgments in the past and regretting the occurrence which impelled him to retire The members then discussed the affair at great length. It was finally voted to refer the matter to the Board of Counsellors of the Association. It is understood that they will call Judge Bialsdell to give his version of the affairs place he up to them. THE ROYALISTS ELATED.

DETAY AT WASHINGTON OVER HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION PLEASES THEM.

LILIUOKALANI'S JOLLIFICATION-THE TREATY PRECEDENT - STIRRING UP

ANNEXATION. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

Honolulu, March 9 .- On the morning of March the Pacific Mail steamer Belgic, outward bound from San Francisco, hove to off the harbor, with the American flag at the fore. As everybody thought she had brought news that the islands were taken into the United States, the languid town aroused itself and made ready for a celebra-The big steamship did not come up to her dock, but anchored in the offing, and the crowds on the wharves had to bide their time until the port physician, who had gone out to her in a tue, should return with the latest tidings. The news he brought settled down on the annexationists like a cold gray fog. Incredible as it eemed to the hopeful patriots of Hawati, the islands had not been snapped up by Uncle Sam. Instead of that, there had been delay and misgiving in the Senate, and the chances of union with the great Republic had been left to the good or ill will of a new Administration.

Naturally the Royalist faction took heart. The ex-Queen was all bows and smiles when she drove out on the palm-bordered avenue that past her seaside villa at Waikiki. Samuel Parker, whom she still calls her Premier, and who has a special fondness for her company, hastened to her with congratulations and good wishes, as some other members of the late Cabinet. That night many of the old Court circle gathered in the Queen's lanai, which had been hung with lanterns and Hawaiian flags, and between poi and guitar-music the party had a royal time of it. There was a similar gathering at the Hawaiian Hotel, the house carried on by Colonel George MacFarlane, ex-Chamberlain to Kalakana, and by a British subject named F. M. English, who, for the liberal compensation of seventy-five dollars a month, used to write Royalist leaders for the Queen's official paper.

None of the people who whisper in the corridors of the Hawaiian have much use for the United States, and when the news reached them that the course of annexation was not running smoothly they did not conceal their joy. There was a jollification meeting in the private diningroom of the hotel, which lasted nearly all driven back by the flames and smoke. They ran back night, and was made memoral le by the amount of gin consumed and by the malice displayed toward those who, for the sake of honest govern-

> of such debate and inquiry as the American Goverament might conclude to set on foot. It is a common impression on the Provisional side that, before anything else is done, a commission will be sent here to look into the state of affairs and make a report to Congress.

Minister Stevens, while he had hoped for a quick settlement of the Hawaiian question, declared his belief that the policy of Mr. Cleveland upon annexation would accord with its own precedents. "In taking the course we did," said be yesterday, "Captain Wiltse and myself merely followed the instructions laid down by Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State in a letter to Minister Merrill under date of May 12, 1887.

The week which foilowed the Belgie's arrival saw a boom in the political clubs which the Royalists had formed to resist annexation, or, in the event of its success, to make its terms satisfactory to themselves. Stock in the Hawaiian Civil Rights League, C. W. Ashford's suffrage society, went up several points. At an executive ession of the League it was resolved to memorialize the President and Congress, in case union with America cannot be averted, to grant the unrestricted voting privilege to all Hawaiians.

What we are going to demand," said Ashford, is a voice in our own affairs, and a controlling one if we have a majority of the voting element. We know of no reason why the missionaries should have everything their own way, simply because does not recognize the superior virtues of the moneyed class in polities."

called Patriotic League. The foreign element of this body is largely English and is of the coterie that surrounds Minister Wodehouse. That functionary, though confessedly without instructions from home as yet, is loudly opposed as the annexation movement. "It would be an outrage," he is accustomed to declare, "for the United States to annex the Hawaiian people against their will. These are not barbarous islands, such as England essessed herself of by force. The group is Christianized and civilized, and its Government has been favored by the United States with envoys of the first rank. Common fairness, and the spirit of American institutions ought to permit the matter of annexation to be referred to those affected by it. I hope to see the whole

thing end in a plebiseite." Discontent has been brewing in the rank and file of the Provisional party over various appoint. ments to office which the new Government has chosen to make, and at the delay in ridding the civil Government of its royalist incumbents. Having borne the heat of the revolution, the men whose side has come into power want to enjoy the fruits of victory. They have made a formal demand, and say they have secured a pledge that the offices will be filled as rapidly as possible with men who are in sympathy with the annexation cause. It is said the trouble nearly enged in a crisis so grave as the resignation of President Dole, but assurances come from all sides that the concessions made by the Executive have put the internal politics of the Provisional Government on a permanent peace basis.

Since the first of the month the Hawaiian

elique of British and half-caste agitators have been busily at work against annexation. of their schemes has been to rouse the Japanese farm hands with a sfory that the United States would, if it took the islands, stamp out the contract-labor system, and bundle them back home. It was hoped that the Japanese would be led thereby to join the ranks of the disaffected natives, and also to make complaints to their Government, thus disarranging the annexation plan as it has been laid out at Washington. Discontent broke out among the Japanese laborers at SMASH-UP ON THE ERIE.

MANY PASSENGERS INJURED, SOME OF THEM PROBABLY FATALLY HURT-A PULL-

MAN SLEEPER TELESCOPED.

Port Jervis, N. Y., March 16 .- A disasfrous accident ccurred at 4:42 o'clock this morning at Lackawaxen, Penn., twenty-two miles from here, on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, due to a rear-end collision of eastbound express trains No. 12, the Chicago express, and No. 10, the Buffalo and New-York The names of the injured are as follows: BRYANT, Osborn, porter of the Sumatra, of No. 298 Newark-ave., Jersey City; injured slightly. COHEN, Marrice, of Addison, N. Y.; suffering from

scalp would.

COHEN, Eva, daughter of above.

DIFFENBEC K, William, of Jersey City; ribs fractured and slightly bruised.

GRAY, W. S., of No. 103 Maiden Lane, New-York City; serious fracture of the skull and dislocation and fracture of thigh bone; probably fatally injured.

LORING, H. K., of Elmira; injured about the back and face; condition not serious. LUCY, Julia, of Elmira; internal injuries and fracture of thigh; probably fatal.

MAHER, Mrs. Charles, sister of above, also of Elmira; probably fatally injured; internal injuries and fracture

MORDECAL A., chief engineer of the Erie; scalp wounds; not seriously injured.

not seriously injured.

SELIG, Lewis, of No. 433 East Seventy-ninth-st., New-York City; slightly injured; scalp wound.

SYLVESTER, W. W., of No. 36 Taylor-st., Newark.

Train No. 12, which was running one hour and twenty minutes behind her schedule time, had been detained fifteen minutes at the Luckawaxen depot to repair a broken equalizer. Train No. 10 was also running behind time, an interval of only ten minutes separating the trains. The rear lights of the Chicago express were not seen by the engineer of No. 10 until he had arrived within 100 yards of the Lackawaxen station. A sharp curve west of the depot shut off the view at this point. Engineer John Cantield instantly reversed his engine and applied the air brakes, but was anable to avoid the collision, and his engine crashed into the train ahead at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The Pullman sleeper Occidental, containing ten passengers, was telescoped for three-fourths of its length, and the passengers were more

Engineer Cantield and Fireman Frank Boyd re-Engineer Canfield and Fireman Frank Boyd remained at their post until the crash came, but escaped with a few slight bruises. The cause of the accident is said to have been the failure of Conductor Edward Lemunyan, of No. 12, to send out a flag.

The injured were temporarily cared for at the depot. A relief car from this place, containing Superintendent W. L. Derr, Trainmaster Frank Hardenburg and Drs. Swartwout and Cuddeback, the Erie surgeons, arrived at Lackawaxen an hour later. The injured were transferred to the Hunt Hospital, in this village.

The Eric Railway officials made the following report of the collision at Lackawaxen: "An accident occurred on the Eric Railway at Lackawaxen, twentyfive miles from Port Jervis, about 5 o'clock this morning, resulting in the injuring of ten passengers, who have been taken to the hospital at Port Jervis. Express train No. 10, from Buffalo, ran into express No. press train No. 10, from Buffalo, ran into expenses train was standing at 12, from Chicago. The latter train was standing at the familiarity with the deceased and the giving by the deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her mother's the station while some repairs were being made to the station while some repairs were being made to the locomotive. As near as can be learned, No. 12 affidavit, says that the deceased stated to her of the pill mentioned in her diddid, says that the deceased stated to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her of the pill mentioned in her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her date shall deceased to her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her of the pill her date shall deceased to her date shall decease the date shall deceased to her date shall decease the date shall decease the date shall decease the d

CAPTURE OF A THIEF BY YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE PLAYED FOOTBALL.

amons and R. L. McDuffie dired last night at the home of Jacob Wendell, No. 8 East Thirty-eighth-st. It was about \$15 p. m., and they were just leaving the house when a man carrying a bundle of overcoats under his arm ran out of No. 12 East Thirty-eighth-st. the home of Charles Scribner, the publisher. He ran toward Fifth-ave., passing the young men, who were just taking leave of Jacob Wendell, Jr. A moment later the butler rushed from the open door of the Scribner home shouting "Thief!" Then Arthur H. Scribner, bare-headed and without an overcoat, hurried down the stairs into the street. an overcoat, harried down the stairs into the street. He ran after the man with the coats, who had nearly reached Fifth-ave, by this time. The thief apparently wished to rid himself of the attention which his unseemly haste was drawing upon himself, and so informed Mrs. Jackson that she was in the habit of taking dropped into an easy amble. But soon he heard behind him cries of "Stop thief!" from several throats, and he bestirred himself. He had a fair lead when he rounded the corner into Fifth-ave., and let him-

self out for the stretch down the avenue.

Arthur H. Scribner led in the chase and the three young men who a moment before were talking on the doorstep were pressing their leader hard. It was evident that they had sprinted before and that they were not long from the college campus. No sooner had they all turned into Fifth-ave, than their superior training showed itself. Rapidly they gained on the man with the coats, and they bore down on him as if determined to prevent him from making a touchthey do most of the business. The United States down. The fugitive realized that he could not hold out in a straight run. He changed his metics and turned into East Thirty-seventh-st. The new move-Besides the Civil Rights League there is a so- ment came too late. Around the corner like a whirlfrom Fifth-ave, he threw himself on the culprit. The tackle was not in accordance with the old-fashioned rules of football; it was too high. But it was effective. Down came the man with the conts all in a heap.

He was taken to the station in West Thirtieth-st.,

where he said that his name was John Maine, and where he said that his name was John Maine, and that he was a curpenter out of employment. He was forty-live years old and had no home, but had lived in lodging houses all over the city. He had gone to the Scribner home and had given a letter to the batler, asking that it might be taken to some one in the house. A friend of his was in want. While the servant was gone he had seized two overcoats and had run away. It happened that Arthur H. Scribner was at the head of the stairs in the house when the thief took the coats, and so he lost little time in exting those.

Wichita, Kan., March 16 .- Captain Bishop, who eached Caldwell on Tuesday with four troops of the 5th Cavalry, from Fort Reno, yesterday received orders to clear the Cherckee Strip of all intruders. He left Caldwell last night with his command for the northern

the boomers found on the Strip and escorting them to the lines. In all cases where they find them attempting to settle they burn their tents or houses. Along Elack Bear Creek they found quite a colony and were obliged to place some of the settlers under restraint when they burned houses and tents. Hunt ing parties found on the Strip are also placed under ing parties found on the Strip are also placed under arrest, and their arms and ammunition confiscated by the tro ps. Along the line a regular patrol has been established, and no travellers or boomers are allowed to enter the Strip unless they have a pass from a timed Stafes tommissioner certifying that they are travelling to some point beyond the strip, and it is necessary for them to cross, and they must agree not to look for corner-stones or to spy out claims. This has caused the crowds along the line to feel ugly toward the soldiers, and several open ruptures have taken place, but none of serious proportions or results.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR HARRIS.

ONE EXPRESS TRAIN RUNS INTO ANOTHER. RECORDER SMYTH DENIES THE MOTION.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY NOW THE PRISONER'S ONLY HOPE-TO BE RESENTENCED

ON MONDAY

Only Governor Flower now stands between Car-lyle W. Harris and death in the electric chair. Re-corder Smyth, in General Sessions yesterday, handed down his decision denying the motion for a new trial in the case. This exhausts all the remedies which the courts afford. Unless executive elemency is interposed, Harris must suffer death for poisoning his

giving all his waking hours to the consideration of the case for a week. Yesterday, shortly after 1 o'clock, he sent his decision to the office of the clerk of the Court of General Sessions. District-Att Nicoll announced later that the prisoner would be entenced to death anew on Monday.

The opinion covers fifty-one pages of legal cap paper, type-written, and contains about 14,500 words. It begins by reciting the facts that Harris was in-dicted for and convicted of murder in the first degree committed upon Helen N. Potts by administer ing to her morphine, which caused her death on February 1, 1891. The Court of Appeals decided against the appellant, all the justices concurring in the opinion of Judge Gray. A motion for a new trial was subsequently made on the ground that newly discovered evidence would show that the young woman was addicted to the morphine habit, and that her death was caused by an overdose of the drug

administered by herself. had to the facts which were established upon the trial bearing upon the question as to whether the defendant administered the fatal dose of morphine. The opinion points out that it now seems to be conceded, although the fact was strenuously contested by the defendant on the trial, that the death was caused by morphine poisoning. The Recorder then quotes Justice Gray's review of the facts in the case. Fifteen pages are given to this. Then the opinion says:

In determining this motion I must not only regard the fact stated in the moving papers and the papers read in opposition to the motion, but I must also take into consideration the testimony in proceedings had and taken upon the trial and the result arrived at by the Court of Appeals in its determination of the appeal from the judgment which was rendered against the defendant. In the first place I propose to examine the so-called newly discovered evidence as the same is presented upon newly discovered evidence as the same is presented upon the affidavits now before me. By the testimony of Mary M. Frenette and Ethel M. Harris, her daughter, quently visited the daughter of Mrs. Frenette at her house in this city during the winter of 1880; that one morning in January, 1889, the day following the visit by the deceased to Ethel M. Harris, Ethel was found in her given her by the deceased. Ethel M. Harris, after stating

by the Belgie was considered in the Cabinet meeting of the treaty was taken up in detail and the provisions were critically examined. Regret was shown that the interests of the planters had not been recognized in a bounty clause and that a permanent form of government had not been marked out; but as these are matters of detail, of less moment than stable administration of the islands, the Ministry was content to abide the result of future compromises. While disappointment was also felt at the delay in carrying out the annexationist programme, it was argued that the Senate, is a deliberative body, could not be expected to jump at conclusions in a matter of such moment as the absorption into the United States of a distant country filled with alien races. President Dele expressed the fullest synfidence in ultimate annexation, but said let the result of such and and that the was being treated in the deceased in July, 1889, and visited her at Ashury Paste cased a pill which the deceased, and went out driving with her; that, stopping at a hotel in Long Branch, she went one day to stopping at a hotel in Long Branch, she went one day to stopping at a hotel in Long Branch, she went one day to the moment at the case of the day with the intention of bringing in the feet of them, and for the state postulation. The said that the decased and Mrs. Potts, the mother of the deceased, who state positively and distinctly that they never heard of the day in carrying out the annexationist programme, it was argued that the Senate, is a deliberative body, could not be expected to jump at conclusions in a matter of such moment as the absorption into the concept of the day in the deceased of the day with a significant was a deliberative body. The day is the deceased of the day of the day of the day is the deceased of the day of th driving with her, received a pill from the deceased, both Mr. and Mrs. Potts were positive that from July 1 to September 1, 1889, the deceased was not at Asbury Park or Ocean Grove, but that she was then absent from the State of New-Jersey, and was then spending the summer in Scranton and Honesville in the State of Pennsylvania.

In this respect Mr. and Mrs. Potts are sustained by the morphine furnished from a prescription given to her by he uncie, who was a physician—evidently Dr. Treverton—that she would get very angry and in a fit of passion threaten to take her life by a dose of optum; that she said her home was a hell on earth, and that before she would go home she would kill herself by taking a dose of optum; that she frequently asked and received from Mrs. Jackson permis-sion to go to the office of Dr. Lewis, Mrs. Jackson's family

In answer to this adidavit of Miss Jackson an adidavit is produced, made by Dilworth Choate, which states that he called upon Miss Jackson on February 20, 1893, and after calling her attention to the statements referred to as to the habits of the deceased set forth in Miss Jackson. affiliavit, and as to the statement of the deceased to her that she used norphine, which was furnished by prescription given by Dr. Treverton, and had made appliprescription given by Dr. Treverton, and had made appli-cations for leave to visit the office of Dr. Lewis, in answer to the following question, put to her by the affiant Choate, if she was positive Miss Potts had said morphine, Miss Jackson replied that she chought she said morphine; she said some powder for the headache; that she, Miss Jackson, would not be positive, but that was about her recollection, and, being asked further by said Choate if she, as the custodian of the decased, did not It was not necessary to cry "Down," for the coats were held in place at ence by Mr. Scribner.

He and Mr. Wendell grabbed the thief while the others ran in all directions for a policeman. It took several minutes before Policeman Ripper arrived, and the thief might possibly have broken away. He had been taught, however, not to trust to his feet.

He was taken to the station in West Thirtiethest, not tell the parents.

not tell the parents.

The evidence of Miss Jackson is at most hearsay, and on a trial would not be admissible; but the people have introduced evidence establishing the fact that Dr. Lewig, Miss Jackson's physician, to whom reference is made in her admission to maving his attention called to Miss Jackson's evidence, attack that on one or two occasions he did presente for the deceased at Miss Jackson's school, given her atmosphere they are also atmosphere that the deceased at Miss Jackson's school, given her atmosphere for a slight indisposition, and presente for the deceased at Miss Jackson's school, giv-ing her simple remedies for a slight indisposition, and that he certainly did not give her morphine or any com-pound of it, and that she never asked him for mor-thine, assum or other curies.

phine, opium or other opiate.

The evidence of Mary A. Lewis, who had been a do-The evidence of Mary A. Lawis, who had been a do-mestic in the house of Dr. Treverton, in Scranton, was that she saw the deceased take pills or tablets from a box, and on one occasion the deceased asked her if she ever took opium. The witness replied by asking the deceased if she took opium. The deceased said it was none of the witnesses's business. A few days after this she says that the deceased stated to her she didn't like caldwell last night with his command for the normers border of the Strip, where, it is reported, boomers are crossing over in considerable numbers. It is said that, as soon as the troops are out of the way, the boomers, who have congregated on the Kansas border during the last ten days, will make a break for the coveted lands.

Guthrie, O. T., March 16.—soldiers are arresting all the boomers found on the Strip and escorting them to the lines. In all cases where they find them at-

Besides, the opinion went on, Dr. and Mrs. Trever-ton had testified that Mary Lewis was excitable and erratic at the time of which she told. Her statements about Miss Potter's sleeping daily on chairs and on the sofa had been contradicted by the physician and his wife. The pills which the dead woman took had contained quintne and iron and had been prescribed by her uncle, Dr. Treverton.

scribed by her unite. Dr. Treverton.

Joseph H. Lefferts, managing and prescription clerk
at J. H. Van Mater's drugstore, Asbury Park, had
testified that he was personally acquainted with the
deceased girl in 1800, and in that year he had sold